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App. No. 09/997,057  
Amendment Dated: October 30, 2006  
Reply to Final Office Action of August 28, 2006**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Claims 1-17 are cancelled by this amendment. Claims 18-20 remain in this application for further review. New claims 21-37 are added. No new matter has been added.

**I. Examiner Interview Dated October 3, 2006**

An interview with Examiner Khatri was held on October 3, 2006. During that interview, the current 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection was discussed. In order to move prosecution, Examiner Khatri suggested that the independent claims be rewritten to more closely resemble claim 18 in form. Applicants have done the same in hopes of clarifying elements of the claims and exemplifying that the claim features are more than a mere abstract idea. Applicants also believe that the current claim structure more clearly identifies distinguishing features of the claims as more fully set forth below.

**II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 101**

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because they disclose a claimed invention that is an abstract idea. Claims 18-20 have been amendment. Claims 1-17 are canceled. Claims 21-37 are new. Applicants assert that the claims are now allowable under 35 U.S.C. 101.

**III. Rejection of claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)**

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,611,844 issued to Saulpaugh et al. (hereinafter "Saulpaugh"). Claims 1-17 have been canceled. Independent claim 18 remains and new independent claims 27 and 36 have been added. Applicants will provisionally address all the independent claims in light of Saulpaugh even though independent claims 27 and 36 are new. Independent claim 18 includes the following features not taught or otherwise suggested by Saulpaugh:

*"declaring a first namespace with a globally unique namespace identifier, wherein the globally unique namespace identifier is maintained in association with the first namespace to identify the first namespace when importing the first namespace into a second namespace;*

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declaring *the first namespace with a first localized common name* and a plurality of declarations, wherein the first localized name is modifiable to provide localized naming of the first namespace in the second namespace when the first namespace is imported into the second namespace;

importing the first namespace into the second namespace, *wherein the globally unique namespace identifier is maintained during importing to uniquely identify the first namespace and the plurality of declarations, wherein the first localized common name is modified to a second localized common name to provide local naming of the first namespace in the second namespace;*

referring to the second localized common name within the second namespace;

*identifying the first namespace from the globally unique identifier, and*

accessing a declaration within the plurality of declarations in the first namespace *within the scope of the second namespace by reference to the second localized common name."*

Applicants cannot find any such teaching or suggestion in Saulpaugh. Saulpaugh teaches a method of database storage. The portion cited in the Office Action recites as follows:

"FIG. 4 illustrates the hierarchical nature of the JSD. In one embodiment, the JSD is divided into *six standard namespaces*, or sub-trees of related entries, which are created when JavaOS starts: Temp, Device, Interface, Alias, Software, and Config. Entries within a given namespace share common characteristics. A default namespace manager manages each namespace, controlling *how entries are created, added, accessed, removed, and updated for a particular namespace. When an entry is published (that is, added to the database and thus made public), it inherits its parent's namespace manager by default.*" Saulpaugh, at column 10, line 66 - column 11, line 9.

" The Temp namespace is available as temporary storage for both application and system software settings. The Device namespace contains the set of devices available to the local platform. The Interface namespace contains entries that reference services that implement public Java interfaces. *The Alias namespace contains entries that reference entries in the Interface namespace and provide friendly name schemas for existing entries.* The Software namespace contains entries for each installed software component. The Config namespace maintains client configuration information and is usually stored on servers." Saulpaugh, at column 11, line 10-20.

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"For example, the Software namespace being at node 306 and includes all nodes and data branching from node 306. All entries in the Software namespace relate to configuration data regarding software applications for the client computer system 300. *Entries in the data schema are made up of a unique name*, a list of children (entries below the given entry), and a set of tuples. Each tuples contains a property name and associated property value (i.e., a name-value pair). In a word processing program, for example, a property name can be "font" and the property value can be "Times Roman." Similarly, all entries under the Device namespace 308 are entries that are related to configuration information of the client computer system 300. Every entry in the hierarchy may act as both an entry in a sub-tree and the root of a sub-tree having descendant entries child nodes. *Saulpaugh*, at column 11, line 40-54.

Here, Saulpaugh teaches six standard namespaces. A namespace manager is used to control how entries are associated for a particular namespace. Saulpaugh teaches that the Alias namespace contains entries that reference entries in the Interface namespace and provide friendly name schemas for existing entries. Saulpaugh also teaches that entries in the data schema are made up of a unique name, a list of children, and a set of tuples. However, even though Saulpaugh teaches a "friendly name schema" and "a unique name" there is still no teaching or suggestion of the features of Independent claim 18. More particularly Saulpaugh fails to teach or suggest a first namespace having "a globally unique namespace identifier" and "a first localized common name." Also Saulpaugh does not teach or suggest that "the globally unique namespace identifier is maintained during importing to uniquely identify the first namespace and the plurality of declarations, wherein the first localized common name is modified to a second localized common name to provide local naming of the first namespace in the second namespace." Moreover, there is no teaching in Saulpaugh of "identifying the first namespace from the globally unique identifier" or "accessing a declaration within the plurality of declarations in the first namespace within the scope of the second namespace by reference to the second localized common name." Accordingly, applicants assert that independent claim 18 is allowable over Saulpaugh.

Independent claim 27 includes the following features not taught or otherwise suggested by Saulpaugh:

"declaring the first namespace with *a globally unique identifier*, wherein the globally unique namespace identifier uniquely identifies the first namespace *when*

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*importing the first namespace, wherein the globally unique identifier is maintained in association with the first namespace during a build process;*

declaring the first namespace with *a first localized common name*, wherein the first localized name is modifiable to provide localized naming of the first namespace when the first namespace is imported into a second namespace;

importing the first namespace into the second namespace, *wherein the globally unique namespace identifier is maintained during importing to uniquely identify the first namespace, wherein the first localized common name is modified to a second localized common name to provide local naming of the first namespace in the second namespace;*

referring to the second localized common name within the second namespace;

*identifying the first namespace from the globally unique identifier; and*

accessing a declaration associated with the first namespace *within the scope of the second namespace by reference to the second localized common name.*"

As previously stated, Saulpaugh fails to teach or suggest a first namespace having "a globally unique identifier" and a "a first localized common name." Saulpaugh fails to teach that "the globally unique namespace identifier uniquely identifies the first namespace when importing the first namespace." Also Saulpaugh does not teach or suggest that "the globally unique namespace identifier is maintained during importing to uniquely identify the first namespace, wherein the first localized common name is modified to a second localized common name to provide local naming of the first namespace in the second namespace." Moreover, there is no teaching in Saulpaugh of "identifying the first namespace from the globally unique identifier" or "accessing a declaration associated with the first namespace within the scope of the second namespace by reference to the second localized common name." Accordingly, applicants assert that independent claim 27 is allowable over Saulpaugh.

Independent claim 36 includes the following features not taught or otherwise suggested by Saulpaugh:

"declaring the first namespace with *a globally unique identifier*, wherein the globally unique namespace identifier uniquely identifies the first namespace *when importing the first namespace*, wherein the globally unique identifier is *maintained in association with the first namespace during a build process;*

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declaring the first namespace with *a first localized common name*, wherein the first localized name is modifiable to provide localized naming of the first namespace when the first namespace is imported into a second namespace;

importing the first namespace into the second namespace, *wherein the globally unique namespace identifier is maintained during importing to uniquely identify the first namespace, wherein the first localized common name is modified to a second localized common name to provide local naming of the first namespace in the second namespace;*

referring to the second localized common name within the second namespace;

*identifying the first namespace from the globally unique identifier;* and

accessing a declaration associated with the first namespace *within the scope of the second namespace by reference to the second localized common name.*"

As previously stated, Saulpaugh fails to teach or suggest a first namespace having "a globally unique identifier" and a "a first localized common name." Saulpaugh fails to teach that "the globally unique namespace identifier uniquely identifies the first namespace when importing the first namespace." Also Saulpaugh does not teach or suggest that "the globally unique namespace identifier is maintained during importing to uniquely identify the first namespace, wherein the first localized common name is modified to a second localized common name to provide local naming of the first namespace in the second namespace." Moreover, there is no teaching in Saulpaugh of "identifying the first namespace from the globally unique identifier" or "accessing a declaration associated with the first namespace within the scope of the second namespace by reference to the second localized common name." Accordingly, applicants assert that independent claim 36 is allowable over Saulpaugh.

Claims 19-26, 28-35 and 37 depend from independent claims 18, 27, and 36, respectively. Applicants believe the dependent claims are allowable for at least the same reasons set forth above for the independent claims.

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**IV. Request For Reconsideration**

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any further issues regarding this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney for the applicant at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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